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FOREIGN NOTES.

The Journal of Education (London), July, 1893.

France.—The following figures, taken from official documents sent to Chicago, sum up the material progress of primary education in the last twenty years: School buildings.—Between 1878 and 1892, 27,000 schools have been built, and 10,000 enlarged or repaired, at a total cost of 600,000,000 francs. Teachers.—In 1872, 110,238; in 1892, 142,660. Scholars.—In 1872, 4,722,751; in 1892, 5,623,401. Annual budget.—In 1872, 68,000,000 francs; in 1892, 168,000,000.

Another table shows the increase in the number of certificated teachers since the law of 1881. In that year the number of uncertificated was—In public schools, 2,343 men, 9,901 women; in private (or clerical) schools, 2,229 men, 12,200 women; in 1891 the numbers were 260, 3,145, 797, and 6,741 respectively.

Sunday-morning classes have been started in Paris for the purpose of preparing primary teachers for the post of manual training instructors. It has also been decided to institute an examination for such skilled mechanics as wish to become assistant instructors. The examinations will comprise five-and-a-half hours' practical work, including the preparation of working drawings and the repairing of tools, and about two hours' paper work on questions of theory.

Germany.—At the Thirtieth General Meeting of the Society of German Teachers, at Leipzig, on May 33 and following days, over 4,000 members were present. The chief points that came up for discussion were (1) the necessity for a more thorough education for elementary schoolmasters; and (2) the increased difficulty of the task of the teacher in consequence of the deterioration in morals which comes from the crowding to large towns. The meeting was reminded that the number of youthful criminals had increased 30 per cent. in the last ten years, and that suicide among children was no longer rare.

The Government reports for the past school year show that in Germany there are 56,560 elementary schools (in Prussia alone 34,742); of regular permanently appointed teachers 110,032 (Prussia, 70,767), of whom 13,750 (Prussia 8,494) are females. The scholars number 7,925,688 (Prussia, 4,916,476). The annual cost of maintenance (exclusive of training colleges) is about £12,120,000, of which at least £3,465,500 is paid by the State. Out of a total population of 49,428,470 there is a school for every 874 of the inhabitants. On an average there is a teacher for every 66 scholars. In Prussia there is 1 for 69, in the rest of Germany 1 for 61, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Hamburg 1 for 41. Next in order come Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Lübeck, Elsass-Lorraine, and Bremen. In Baden there is 1 teacher for 75, in Reuss 1 for 79, in Lippe 1 for 96. The annual cost per head is 30s. (in Prussia, 29s. 9d.; in the rest of Germany, 32s.)

Russia.—In the province of the Caucasus there were, at the end of 1891, no less than 3,797 educational institutions, including primary, normal, technical, Armenian, Mahomedan and Jewish schools, high schools for boys, and, not least, high schools for girls. The number of pupils in the primary schools was 142,000, or nearly 2 per cent. of the population; in the secondary schools, 11,133. It is worth noting that even in the Caucasus schools are declared to be ruining the physique of the children, especially their sight.

O. B. R.

SOME RECENT EDUCATIONAL ARTICLES.

Education and Selection. By M. ALFRED FOUILLÉE. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, July, 1893. Translated from the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

Educational Trend of the Northwest, The. By the HON. D. L. KIEBLE, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Minnesota. *Atlantic Monthly*, June, 1893.

If Public Libraries, why not Public Museums. By Professor EDWARD S. MORSE. *Atlantic Monthly*, July, 1893.

Learn and Search. By Professor RUDOLPH VIRCHOW. *Popular Science Monthly*, August, 1893.

Translation of *Lernen und Forschen*, the inaugural address of Professor Virchow as Rector of the University of Berlin. See *SCHOOL REVIEW*, Feb., 1893, p. 6-9.

Relations of Academic and Technical Instruction. By Professor N. S. SHALER. *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1893.

Teaching Physics. By Professor FREDERICK GUTHRIE, F.R.S. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*, July, 1893.

 FOREIGN.

Das humanistische Gymnasium. 1893. Heft. I, II.

30 Versammlung des Vereins Rheinischer Schulmänner von Fr. Moldenhauer.

Die Einheits-schule in Ungarn u. Die neue Lehrpläne für die Gymnasien im Grossherzogtum Sachsen-Weimar, im Herzogtum Anhalt und in Hamburg.

Instruktion für die Studienreisen von österreichischen Gymnasial-Lehrern nach Italien und Griechenland.

Die erste Versammlung deutscher Historiker. v. G. Kaufmann.

Dritte Generalversammlung des Gymnasialvereins. Darin.

Bericht des Dir. Uhlig über den Stand des Vereins und der von ihm vertretenen Sache Referat des Rektor Dr. Peter über die methodische Verbindung der lateinischen und griechischen Lektüre in der Gymnasial-prima.

Coreferat des Professor Fleischmann über denselben Gegenstand.

Dritte Jahresversammlung des sächsischen Gymnasiallehrervereins.

Das holländische Gymnasium, von K. Blümlein, II.

Pädagogischer Archiv, July, 1893.

Beiträge zum Unterrichte in der Lehre von der Elektrizität und vom Magnetismus auf der zweiten Stufe des physikalischen Unterrichts. von Dr. Krumme.

Die Berechtigung der modernen Raumvorstellungen. von Prof. F. Pietzker.

Zeitschrift für lateinlose höhere Schulen, June, 1893.

Von den Hülfen des Gedächtnisses. von Schulrath Dr. Langen, Seminarilektor zu Oden-Kirchen (Rheinprovinz).

Die Jugend—und Volksspiele in den deutschen Städten im Jahre 1892.

Einiges über den Rechnenunterricht vom Dr. Krause, Oberlehrer in Cottbus. pp. 271-274.